THE PACIFIC.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

SANTA FILOMENA.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low!

Thus thought I, as by night I read
Of the great army of the dead,
The trenches cold and damp,
The starved and frozen camp,—

The wounded from the battle-plain,
In dreary hospitals of pain,
The cheerless corridors,
The cold and stony floors.

Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door in heaven should be
Opened, and then closed suddenly,
The vision came and went,
The light shone and was spent.

On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From the portals of the past.

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

Nor even shall be wanting here
The palm, the lily, and the spear,
The symbols that of yore
Saint Filomena bore.

RELIGION versus SOUR BREAD.

It has been truly said by an eminent medical writer that religious melancholy is often chargable to a disordered stomach. A friend of mine used to go still farther; and to assert that the habitual use of sour bread rendered it well nigh impossible for a man to be a Christian. If this be so, what a responsibility rests on you, mothers and daughters! And you cannot shake off this responsibility by hiring your bread-maker. Neither your dark-eyed Irish Ellen, your fair-haired Scotch Maggie, or your stout German Elise can be your scapegoat, if you, the mistress of the family, fail to provide your household with sweet bread. If your help do not know how to make it, teach them; if you are ignorant, learn, and that speedily.

As for myself, I was trained to hate sour bread. My father was a physician, in delicate health, and obliged to be careful of his diet. But he used often to say that he should not have lived out half his days except for my mother's nice bread. It was uniformly sweet, light and well baked. True, she made it herself; being one of those old fashioned housewives (now, alas! living only in memory) who would in an emergency be sometimes persuaded to delegate her sewing, parlor sweeping, or fine ironing to less experienced hands, but always felt that she must make her own bread.

Do you ask, gentle reader, how then we knew enough of sour bread to cherish such a dislike to it? This is easily explained. We had a neighbor who never made any other, and to the best of my belief never had sweet bread, except when she borrowed it of us. This I am sorry to say, was very often, (we lived in the country where bake shops were unknown), and was greatly to my father's annoyance. Lucy Jone's "Will you please lend my mother a piece of bread for dinner?" was the signal for his heaviest frown; and we could not vex him more thoroughly than by offering him a slice of the sour bread which was invariably sent us in return.

Had our neighbors been poor we could have avoided this trial by donating the favor solicited. But the Joneses were well to do; and we could only bear peaceably this most unequal exchange. My mother, gentle soul, never made any ado about it; and often sought to pacify my father by telling him he ought to be thankful that our neighbors should sometimes have a bit of good bread to eat. "Doubtless," she added, "they like our sweet bread as well as you do." "No," was his reply, "it is impossible; they don't distinguish sweet bread from sour. If they did, they would sometimes try to have it different."

An incident showed us that father was right. Content Fowler, the tailoress, had been sewing for Mrs. Jones, and came directly from her to us. Content was an itinerant among families of our neighborhood, and her round of labor being a semi-annual performance, she was well posted in the gossip of the place. This she was usually shy of retailing at our house; my parents never giving her any encouragement to do so. But on the occasion referred to, Content did not wait to be asked the news. "Miss Smith," she began, "I allers knew you made nice bread; but I never found out till Miss Jones told me how unprofitable it was." My mother reddened a little; but replied with her usual amiability that she always tried to have her bread as near right as possible. "I dare say you do," returned Content. "I never knew anybody but Miss Jones speak against it?" "And how came she to do so?" queried my father. "Oh, wall," answered the little tailoress, with a wicked twinkle in her eye, "you see, doctor, I asked her very innocently if that wa'n't some of Miss Smith's bread she had for dinner yesterday; and when she wanted to know what made me think so, I told her I allers noticed it was somehow different from her'n. And then, Miss Jones she said as how she didn't find any particular difference in the taste of it; but she did think it was very unprofitable bread; 'for a whole loaf of it,' sez she, 'wouldn't go as far as half a loaf of mine,' And she was right, doctor; the piece she borrowed yesterday did'nt last no time."

"Ah," said my father, when we were alone, "I do not wonder that our neighbors are so hardened and thoughtless on religious subjects. They have eaten sour bread so long that they cannot tell it from sweet; how shall they 'discern the good from the evil?"'—*Boston Recorder*.

Why I attend Church on Rainy Sabbaths.

1. Because God has blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it, making no exceptions for rainy Sabbaths.

2. Because I expect *my minister* to be there. I should be surprised if he were to stay at home for weather.

3. Because, if his hands fall through weakness, I shall have great reason to blame myself, unless I sustain him by my prayers and my presence.

4. Because, by staying away, I may lose the sermon that would have done me great good, and the prayers which bring God's blessing.

5. Because my presence is more needed on Sabbaths when there are few, than on those days when the church is crowded.

6. Because, whatever station I hold in the church, my example must influence others. If I stay away, why may not they?

7. Because, on any important business, bad weather does not keep me at home; and church attendance is, in God's sight, very important. See Heb. x: 25.

8. Because, among the crowds of pleasure-seekers, I see that no bad weather keeps the delicate female from the ball, the party, or the concert.

9. Because, among other blessings, such weather will show me on what foundation my faith is built. It will prove how much I love Christ: true love rarely fails to meet an appointment.

10. Because, those who stay from church because it is too warm, or too cold, or too rainy, frequently absent themselves on fair Sabbaths.

11. Because, though my excuses satisfy myself, they still must undergo God's scrutiny; and they must be well grounded to bear that. Luke xiv: 18.

12. Because there is a *special* promise, that where two or three meet together in God's name, he will be in the midst of them.

13. Because an avoidable absence from church is an infallible evidence of spiritual decay. Disciples first follow Christ at a distance, and then, like Peter, do not know him.

14. Because my faith is to be known by my self-denying, Christian life, and not by the rise and fall of the thermometer.

15. Because such yielding to surmountable difficulties prepares for yielding to those merely imaginary, until thousands never enter a church, and yet think they have good reasons for such neglect.

16. Because, by a suitable arrangement on Saturday, I shall be able to attend church without exhaustion; otherwise my late work on Saturday night will be as great a sin as though I worked on the Sabbath itself.

17. Because I know not how many more Sabbaths God may give me; and it would be a poor preparation for my first Sabbath in heaven to have slighted my last Sabbath on earth.—*Feigned Excuses.*

STEP-MOTHERS.

Step-mothers must expect to be severely criticised and blamed whether they do well or ill; and that too by those outside, who have the least right to interfere in their concerns. There are persons in every social circle who have not enough to do to keep themselves busy—or if they have, much prefer to attend to other people's business rather than their own—to whom the bringing of a new wife and mother into a family is too important an event to be allowed to pass without special attention. They seem to take it for granted that the new mother will do wrong, and are much more willing to have the neighbors think she does, than to help her do right. By their meddling and gossip they make her position much more difficult than it would otherwise be. The same treatment which, on the part of an own mother, would pass unnoticed, from a step-mother will often meet the severest condemnation. All this is to be expected, and should excite neither surprise nor indignation, though it may grief. It should be borne as meekly and patiently as possible, while all occasion for suspicion even should, if possible, be avoided.

I think, however, it must be confessed, that in a majority of cases where step-mothers have their own children, and those of a former wife, under their care, they are liable to show more favor to their own than to the others. I say in a majority of cases; for in many cases I know this is not true. Of course every such mother will positively declare that she makes no difference, and shows no partiality. Probably she does not mean to, and possibly is not conscious of it. Nevertheless, it does quite generally occur, though in most cases to no very serious extent. It is altogether natural that a mother should possess a different *feeling* toward her own child than that of another, however nearly related by circumstances or duties. And having a different *feeling*, it is impossible that her conduct should not exhibit this difference without the most constant watchfulness and care. The natural instincts of a mother all impel her to show more tenderness to her own offspring than to others. This is more readily done in the case of a step-mother, since her own are younger, and should therefore receive more gentle treatment; so she reasons.

There is another fact which enters largely into the fabric of a step-mother's responsibilities and trials. This is the deportment of the former children of the husband toward her. If they are of such an age as to feel that they ought to be left to their own control, and not be governed by a mother, especially by a stranger—and if, added to this, they have been a considerable time without a mother's care—and still more, if the father does not lend his most decided and faithful aid, the new mother will have undertaken a most trying and difficult task. I have known more unhappy second marriages result from this cause, I think, than from any other. Coolness, contention, and in not a few instances separation of husband and wife, because of the disobedience and impudence of ungoverned and ungovernable children, which the father could not, or would not, control—perhaps with whom he took sides against his wife. It is the sheerest injustice and wrong for a man to marry a woman and take her home to manage a set of half-grown and half-civilized children. Let him train and regulate his own household, and secure obedience and respect from them for his wife before he expects her to govern them. No prudent woman will place herself in such a position until she has well considered the step she is about to take.

One thing further I must mention in this connection. Fathers sometimes make unjust exactions of their children on behalf of the new wife. He should require them to respect and obey her; but he cannot compel them to love her. Their affection she must win, if she ever has it, by her own kind and prudent conduct toward them. Many a man brings home a young wife, by whom his affection, or his fancy, seems captivated. She is his pet and pride. He is young again in his devotion; and fond or foolish, as the case may be, expects his children to love her as tenderly as he supposes himself to do. Can they transfer the cherished affection they bore for her who nursed them, whose form now sleeps in silent dust, to their father's young bride? It is impossible. Can they throw away the sacred memories of the past, and recognize in a stranger, however good, the mother who gave them birth? It is impossible. A father who desires it is ungenerous; a father who exacts it is barbarous; a step-mother who expects it is very unwise. If she ever has their sincere affection, she must, as a true mother, win her way to their hearts slowly, and by a long-continued course of real motherly conduct. There is no other way; and this may be done.

The position of a step-mother, though responsible and perplexing, is an honorable and may be a useful one, and certainly need not be destitute of the usual share of human happiness. That will depend not a little on herself and largely on her husband. Great discretion is requisite, great self-control, and most of all, much of that wisdom which cometh from above, and the grace which is sufficient for all our necessities.—*Mother's Journal.*

THE CANDIDATE SLAVE NATION.

In ancient days the candidate was robed in white at the Capitol and in the Forum, he canvassed the people for their votes. The candidate Nation, which is not ashamed of slavery, should be robed in black, while it conducts its great canvass and asks the votes of the Christian powers. "Hung be heavens with black, yield day to night," as the outrage proceeds; for the candidate gravely asks the international recognition of the claim to hold property in man; to sell the child away from the parent; to shut the gates of knowledge; to appropriate all the fruits of another's labor. And yet the candidate proceeds with the canvass—although all history declares that Slavery is essentially barbarous, and that whatever it touches it changes to itself; that it barbarizes laws; barbarizes business; barbarizes manners; barbarizes social life, and makes the people who cherish it barbarians. And still the candidate proceeds—although it is known to the Christian Powers that the partisans of Slavery are naturally "filli-busters," always apt for lawless incursions and for robbery; that, during latter years, under their instigation, and to advance their pretensions, expeditions, *identical in motive with the present rebellion*, were let loose in the Gulf of Mexico, twice against Cuba, and twice also against Nicaragua, breaking the peace of the United States, and threatening the repose of the world, so that Lopez and Walker were the predecessors of Beauregard and Jefferson Davis. And yet the candidate proceeds, although it is obvious that the recognition which is urged will be nothing less than a solemn sanction by the Christian powers of Slavery everywhere throughout the new jurisdiction, whether on land or sea, so that every ship, which is a part of the *floating territory*, will be *Slave Territory*. And yet with the phantasy that man can hold property in man shooting from his lips; with the shackle and lash in his hands; with Barbarism on his forehead, with Fillibusterism in his recorded life; and with Slavery flying in his flag wherever it floats on land or sea; the candidate clamors for Christian Recognition. It is sad to think that there has been delay in repelling the insufferable canvas. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" It is not necessary to be a Christian; it is sufficient to be a man—in order to detest and combat such an accursed pretension.

When Dante, in the vindictive judgment which he hurled against his own Florence, called it *bordello*, he did not use a term too strong for the mighty House of Ill Fame which the Christian Powers are now asked for the first time to license. Such must be the character of the new Power. But though only a recent wrong, and pleading no prescription, the illimitable audacity of its nature will hesitate at nothing; nor is there anything offensive or detestable which it will not absorb into itself. It will be an Ishmael with its hand against every man. It will be a brood of Harpies, defiling all which it cannot steal. Or worse still, it will be the soulless monster of Frankenstein—the wretched creation of mortal science without God—endowed with life and nothing else—forever raving madly, the scandal to humanity—powerful only for evil—whose destruction will be essential to the peace of the world.

Who can welcome such a creation? Who can consort with it? There is something loathsome in the idea. There is contamination even in the thought. If you live with the lame, says the ancient proverb, you will learn to limp, if you keep in the kitchen you will smell of the smoke; if you touch pitch you will be defiled. But what lameness so pitiful as that of this pretended Power; what smoke so foul as its breath? what pitch so defiling as its touch?—*Sumner.*

THE pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Liberia (the land of the free), on the west coast of Africa, is a place of refuge for those negroes who have migrated from Virginia, Ohio, the Carolinas, Pennsilvania, Maryland, and other States of the Union. These negroes have been aided by the benevolence of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, to remove to the coast of Guinea, where after undergoing a variety of hardship and afflictions incident in settling in a savage region, they have formed themselves into a respectable commonwealth, numbering some 500,000 souls, of whom about 484,000 are aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and about 16,000 Americo-Liberians. Their form of government is that of a Republic—having an elected President, and two houses (Senate and House of Representatives)—of the legislature. Hereafter as the population augments, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. The Vice-President must be 35 years of age, and have real property of the value of 600 dollars; and in the case of absence or death of the President, he serves as President. He is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the Legislature, is a Council of the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties for ratification and appointments to public office for confirmation.—The President must be 35 years of age and have $600 of real property. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

Litberia is situated on that part of the coast of Guinea, called the Grain Coast (most fertile in race), having for its south-eastern boundary the San Pedro River, 78 miles east of Cape Palmas, and running along the coast to the mouth of the Sherbo river, 125 miles north-west of Monrovia; it has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back about 100 miles on an average, but with the facility of almost indefinite extension into the interior, the natives everywhere manifesting the greatest desire that treaties should be formed with them, so that the limits of the Republic may be extended over all the neighboring districts.

The original settlement landed in Liberia and hoisted the American flag on the 25th April, 1822, at Cape Mesurado, where Monrovia, the capital, was established, and they continued under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society until the 24th day of August, 1847, (25 years,) when they were proclaimed a free and independent State, with the sanction of the parent Society, and were regularly installed as the Republic of Leberia. England and France soon welcomed this small State into the family of nations by making treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her.*

Liberia has every advantage of climate and for fertility of soil, and of variety of production, to make it a rich and powerful nation. Every species of tropical produce thrives in the country. Rice is abundant, and is cultivated on the high lands as well as on the low grounds near the coast. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cassava root, beans, peas, water melons, pine apples, oranges, lemons, guavas, mangoes, plantains, bananas, pawpaws, tamarinds, pomegranates, and a great variety of other edibles, afford ample supplies for the tables of the inhabitants and for the demand of shipping. Among other articles which already yield valuable exports, or are likely soon to do so, are coffee, sugar, cotton, ginger, pepper, indigo, ground nuts, arrowroot, palm-oil, ivory, camwood, and other woods for dying purposes, as well as for ship and house building, &c. Nearly all those productions are indigenous to this country.

For political and judical purposes, the Republic is devided into counties, which are further subdivided into townships.—The counties are four in number, Montserado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in extent. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by officers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of monthly and quarter sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the coast is administered by the four superintendents appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the senate. The county system of government is capable of indefinite extension over new districts of territory that may be acquired, giving all the advantages which local self-government affords to the inhabitans, added to the conservative and effective metropolitan government benefits of the central power of the entire Republic. The system has thus far worked well, and it may be in time worthy of imitation by other countries, provided the experience of a few more generations shall prove its efficiency.

Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, so named after Mr. Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, a great friend to the settlement of Liberia, is beautifully situated on Cape Mesurado, about 75 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, in 6.19 north latitude, and 17 deg. west longitude, has a population of about 3,500 souls. Its position is most happy, having by means of Mesurado and Stockton, and the St. Paul's and the Junk rivers, the greatest facilities for navigable communication with the interior. Besides being the executive, judicial, and legislative seat of government, it is well furnished with schools, churches, missionary establishments, a newspaper called the *Liberia Herald*—dating back to 1826—a college, and other evidence of advancing civilization and refinement.

The new college just completed is a magnificent edifice, situated on a most commanding site, on a 20 acre field for play ground granted by the Government, and is due to the liberality of the people of Boston, United States, who not only furnished the funds for the construction of the building, but have also presented a library, geological cabinet, and otherwise endowed it. The Government has also granted 4,000 acres of land, of which 1,000 acres are in each of the four counties of the Republic. This and will become valuable in the course of time. Mr. Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, is the President of the college, and is a Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. The Rev. S. Alexander Crummell, a graduate and M. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, England, is a Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, the English language and its literature. The Rev. W. E. Bladen, a young man of great energy, talent, and usefulness, now the Principal of the Alexander High School for Boys, of Monrovia, and an experienced teacher, is the Professor of Greek and Latin language and their literature.

Sectarian principles are disregarded in Liberia. Mr. Roberts is a Wesleyan Methodist; Mr. Crummell is an Episcopalian; Mr. Blyden a Presbyterian; and there is a prospect of their acting harmoniously together in the advancement of true religion, and the civilizing influences of sciences and literature which may be expected to flow from the teaching of these excellent men. The greatest benefit to the rising generation is expected from this college, particularly as it will prevent the necessity of sending the youth to England and the United States for instruction. Measures are being taken for a superior education of girls, which has hitherto been neglected, to the injury of the State, for women, as mothers and sisters, exerting a great influence over society, particularly in attending to the youth of both sexes, are, when they are competent, the greatest social improvers.

The inhabitants of Monrovia are great Sabbitarians, they go constantly to church, and so closely do they respect the Sabbath, that when the Prince de Joinville, the captain of the French frigate "Belle Poule," came into their port on Sunday, and offered to salute the flag, it was declined, because of their unwillingness to have the Sabbath desecrated. So also when Captain Eden of Her Majesty's ship, happened to arrive on Sunday morning, and communicated to the President that he wished to salute the Liberian flag, provided it would be returned, when he was informed that it could not be done on that day, being Sunday, but it would be returned on the following day (Monday). Captain Eden, being pressed for time, saluted on Sunday, with the understanding that the salute would be returned to the first English cruiser that came into port.

The English is a mother tongue of the Liberians, and they are extending its use along the coast and into the interior.

Nothing is more common than for the native chiefs and the head men and other important persons among the tribes within the jurisdiction of Liberia, and even far beyond, to place their sons at an early age for three, four, or five years in the family of the Americo-Liberians expressly to learn English and to acquire civilized habits.—Among the natives, to understand English, is the greatest accomplishment and advantage; and with some of the coast tribes, a knowledge of English is beginning to be regarded as a necessary qualification for the ruling men of the chief towns. Our language has become the commercial medium of communication throughout, not only the African Coast, but other parts of the world where ships and steamers carry the civilizing influence of commerce, and in time it will become universal.

There is a standing army, but all males between the age of 16 and 50 are compelled to serve in the militia, except clergymen, judges, and a few other privileged persons. This force is well drilled.

The navy consists of one vessel, a schooner of five guns, kindly presented by Her Majesty's Government, and of an advice boat, the steamer "Seth Grosvenor." These vessels are most usefully employed in suppressing the slave trade, and in acting as "Guarda Gosta."

The revenue of the republic for the year ending the 30th of September, 1861, was $149,550,11. The expenditure was for some time $142,831,11.

A portion of the receipts and expenditure arose from the recaptured Africans landed at Liberia, and supported by the Government until they can be placed out to take care of themselves.

The Liberians are under great obligations to the British Government and British people for their kind regards and useful efforts to encourage and aid them in the great task of building up a negro nationality on the coast of Savage Guinea. The British Government were the first to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, were the first to present them with a small vessel-of-war to act as "Guarda Costa" and to aid in suppressing the slave trade, and have for many years done all in their power to countenance and foster the growth of this youthful State.

* It is only since Mr. Lincoln came into office that Liberia has been recognized by the United States government.

PREACHING TO CHILDREN.

Some men fail to interest children in preaching to them, by reason of the violent attempts which they make to secure perfect order.

We must have perfect order, or something very near it, if we would do any good in speaking or preaching to children. There are two ways of attempting to secure this desired order: the first, by telling the children that they must be quiet, and that they will be soundly punished if they are not; the second, by speaking to them in such an interesting manner, and with such interesting matter, as to fix their attention firmly on the speaker. The first of these methods generally fails. The second may be set down as a certain success.

As a lawyer reaches the minds of a jury by entering into their feelings and sympathies, and making himself one of them, so (only to a much greater degree) must the minister enter in among the little children, and make himself as one of them, if he would take the truth to their hearts. There are pastors who never go into their Sunday schools; who never see the children except when they make a formal visit to their parents; who never have a pleasant word to say to the little ones in case they meet them in the street. These men will not reach the children from the pulpit.

If the pastor will frequently go into his Sunday-school, not merely to make a stiff speech, but to pass from class to class with a pleasant word of encouragement for both teachers and scholars, he will find that the children want to hear him preach, and that he is better fitted for it than if he stayed away from the school. A few earnest and lively words spoken will help the matter. All reserve, all formality should be laid aside. The children should be taught to respect and love their pastor, but not to be afraid of him.

And what shall we preach about? Almost everything, if we do but go about it rightly. There is hardly any limit to the subjects which may be used if we go into them "speaking the truth in love," using plain words, short sentences, and simple illustrations.—*The Quiver.*

Rabbinical Exemplification of Patience.

Two men, discoursing on the variety of human dispositions and the probable extent of human forbearance, disputed respecting Hillel. The one maintained that it was impossible to irritate or provoke him sufficiently to make him lose his temper; the other, on the contrary, asserted that not only was it possible, but that he himself would undertake so to work upon Hillel's patience as to force him into an ill-temper. The result of their dispute was a wager of four hundred gold pieces, which each of them staked, and the challenger prepared himself to obtain an immediate decision. It was the eve of the Sabbath. Hillel was in the act of performing his ablutions, when a man knocked at his gate, and in breathless haste inquired, "Is Hillel within? I must see him immediately." Hillel arose, prepared to receive his visitor, wrapped himself in his mantle, and went forth to meet him. "What is thy wish, my son?" was his greeting. The other replied, "I have a question to put to thee." "Do so, my son," said Hillel. "Why have the Babylonians round heads?" said the inquirer. "Indeed, my son," replied Hillel, "thy question is one of great importance. The reply thereto is, because their midwives are not skillful." The man expressed thankfulness and departed, and Hillel returned to his former task. But scarcely had he commenced his immersions ere another knock was heard at his gate, followed by the exclamation, "Is Hillel within?" Again Hillel hastened to prepare himself, wrapped his mantle around him, and came forth. "What is thy wish, my son?" inquired he. "I would fain ask thee a question," replied the other. "Do so, and I will answer thee," said Hillel. "Then tell me, pray, why have the Thermudians round eyes?" "Really, my son," replied Hillel, "this question is most important. The answer is, Because they live among the sands, and would be more exposed to pain and suffering from grains of sand blown into their eyes if the shape were oval than they are at present, as the shape is round." The man thanked him and withdrew, and Hillel returned to his chamber to resume the occupation in which he had been twice interrupted. Some little time elapsed, and Hillel had just become settled in his bath, when once more a knock resounded at his gate, and "Is Hillel within?" was demanded with greater urgency than before. Once more Hillel, enveloped in his mantle, went forth to meet his clamorous intruder. "What is thy wish, my son?" he again inquired with friendly voice. "If thou wilt permit me, I would request thy answer to a question," said the stranger. "Thou shalt have it, my son," replied Hillel. "Why then, tell me, I pray thee, have the Africans broad feet?" "This is an important question, my son," said Hillel. "The answer is, Because they live among bogs and quagmires, and the broader their feet are, the less risk they run in sinking in those bogs." "I have several other questions to which I would solicit thy replies," said the man, "but I fear thou will be angry at my intruding on thy time." "Not in the least," replied Hillel, adjusting his mantle and seating himself; "whatsoever thou hast to ask I will hear, and endeavor to answer." The stranger began, "Art thou Hillel, that is styled the Prince of Israel?" "Yes," was the reply. "If thou art he," continued the man, "then I wish the like of thee may never be again found in Israel." "Why so, my son," said Hillel. "Because, through thee I lose four hundred gold pieces," replied the man. "Thou must in the future be more prudent," answered the sage; "Hillel is well worthy that such a sum should be lost on him; but not for twice as much would he lose his temper."—*Ch. Adv. and Jour.*

YOUTH'S.

A BRAVE BOY.

When I was a boy, I lived among the Green Mountains of Vermont; in winter making snow forts and sliding down the steep hills, and in summer and autumn wandering over the mountains after flowers or nuts, or catching the beautiful trout from the brooks. But my brother in Wisconsin wrote for me to come to him, and I went. Our house was on what was then called Baxter's Prairie. The prairie was covered with flowers, and the many clear lakes around abounded in fish and ducks; but our principal food was hoe cake and salt pork.

One of our neighbors had had no meat for some time, and getting out of powder, they had no game. So one day they sent up their oldest son, a boy about ten years old, for a piece of pork. As he was carrying it homewards, and going through a piece of woods by Silver Lake, he heard a rustling of the leaves in a thicket by the roadside. He stopped and listened—all was still. Again he pushed forward; again the leaves rustled behind him, and he thought he heard a stealthy step. Again he stopped; everything was still, except the gentle dash of the waves upon the pebbly beach, and the rapid beating of his own heart.

He dreaded to go forward, and he dared not stay, for he saw night was approaching, when the woods always echoed with the sound of the hungry wolf, and the savage bear and the stealthy catamount came out from their dens. So, picking up a club, he again started homeward. Again came the stealthy step behind him, nearer and nearer, until he saw a gaunt and savage wolf creeping after him; and, as he hurried on, still clinging to his meat, the wolf was coming nearer and nearer, and he might at any moment spring upon him.

Still the boy, though he trembled in every limb, did not lose his presence of mind. He remembered having heard his father say that if any one faced a wild animal, and looked it square in the eye, it would not dare attack him. He turned round, faced the hungry wolf, and commenced walking backwards toward his home, still a long mile and a half away. As the woods grew darker, the wolf came nearer, showing his white teeth, with the hair bristling upon his back.

The courageous boy knew that if he gave up his piece of pork he was safe, and could run home unmolested; but he knew that there were hungry ones at home awaiting his return. So backwards he went step by step. As the wolf came near, he hit him square upon his head with a stone, when, with an angry yelp, the wolf sprang into the thicket, and set up a long and dismal howl. The boy listened to hear if there were any answering howls, and hearing none, took courage; but soon the savage beast, maddened with hunger, came at him again. With his club he gave him a well-directed blow between the eyes, which sent him howling back again into the thicket.

Again and again was the contest renewed. Many times did the savage animal make a spring at the lad, and many times did the brave boy beat him off, until at last he came near the log cabin of his parents, when the disappointed wolf, with a long and wailing sound, dashed away into the woods. Trembling with excitement, and wet with perspiration, the boy dropped the meat upon the floor, crying:

"Mother, I've got it," and fell exhausted at his mother's feet.

SPOILED CHILDREN.

SCENE IN A BREAKFAST ROOM.

"I think," said the lady to her children's governess, "it will be better for Charles and Louise to have their breakfast in the nursery, for I know that our friends like a quiet meal. What do you think?"

"It will, perhaps, be the more agreeable plan."

"Well, then, my dears, go up stairs, and you shall be attended to."

"O, ma!" cried two young voices at once; "O, ma, we must stay in the breakfast-room!"

"No; I cannot allow it. Be good children, and do as I wish."

Charley and his sister, like many young pets under similar circumstances, could easily see infirmity of purpose underneath the manner of a parent who turned her back on the instant, as if she had no further interest in the obedience of her children.

"Now then, dears," said the governess, "come with me into the nursery, as your ma wishes you."

"No, no!" said Charley.

"No, no!" repeated Louise; "ma will say nothing more about it. She will allow us to stay here, I am sure, when pa comes."

And Charley twirled his cane, and Louise threw herself on the sofa.

Poor governess! thy difficulties thicken about thee; and the worn expression which in spite of thy youth is gathering on thy face, tells of many a vain struggle to keep thy sorry place consistently between weak fondlers and over-indulged fondlings. The father comes. The mother re-enters. The guests take their seat, and the young conquerors press their way to the table and choose their places without even a reproving look from the easy mother.

"Charles!" says the father, "how dare you come to the table with that cane in your hand, sir? Put it down directly, or leave the table!"

The head of the cane slowly disappeared from above the cloth, but it was still held firmly beneath; and neither Charles nor his cane acknowledged the force of parental will or work.

"Ma, I want some fish," said the boy, rudely, stretching his hand across a visitor's plate and pointing to a dish of delicacies provided specially for a particular guest.

"No, my boy, you must not have any. Please to wait till your friends are cared for."

"O, pa! I do wish to have some fish; I must taste it."

"Charles, I am ashamed of you. Please to wait, sir."

"No, pa, ma said I should have some!" cried the half-blubbering child; "please, I should like to taste it."

"And if Charley has any I shall have some too," was Louise's cry.

"Well, be good; that's good children. Charles, don't cry, my darling! Come here! kiss me and be good! Don't be naughty; and if I give you a little fish you must be quiet, and not disturb the table. I am ashamed that you should behave so before our friends. Be good, that's a dear!"

Charles had some fish, of course, and so had Louise; and the guests were allowed to feel that they were expected to sacrifice the honors of the most dainty dish to the youngest pets of the house.

These were spoiled children. Their parents did the wretched work, and will eat the fruit of their doings in the evil time coming.

THE HUDSON RIVER.—I thank God I was born on its banks. I think it an invaluable advantage to be born and brought up in the neighborhood of a grand and noble object in nature—a river, a lake, or a mountain. We make a friendship with it; we in a manner, ally ourselves to it for life. It remains an object of our pride and affection, a rallying-point to call us home again after all our wanderings. "The things which we have learned in our childhood," says an old writer, "grow up with our soul and unite themselves to it." So it is with the scenes among which we have passed our early days; they influence the whole course of our thoughts and feelings, and I fancy I can trace much of what is good and pleasant in my heterogeneous compound to my own companionship with this glorious river.—*Washington Irving.*

ENJOYMENT.—Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence, by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due amount of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure; and, in extreme old age, is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure; which contributes to render the old men so inattentive to the scenes before them, and carries them back to a world that is past, and to scenes never to be renewed again.—*Sidney Smith.*

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863. NUMBER 51.

THE PACIFIC

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, December 17, 1863.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to No. 1 Government House, northwest corner of Sansome and Washington streets.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, " GEO. MOGAN, " W. C. BARTLETT, } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

H. S. BROOKS, Office Editor.

A Great Public Economy.

Vermont has three Colleges; they are all beautifully situated in different parts of the State. They have been assisted from time to time, by State funds, but they have been mainly supported by the gifts of individuals. They have been in existence, one of them 72, another 63, and the third, 29 years, and have done their work as well as possible, with the means they have had. They have possessed in their Faculties of instruction, some of the ripest and most profound scholars of the country, and many of their graduates rank among the foremost men of the present day. And yet these institutions are all poor. The demand which is made upon them for instruction in the newer sciences, is greater than they have the means to meet.

Vermont is an enlightened State. Her people are cultivated and liberal, and have given as freely for the support of higher education as the people of any other State. But the trouble has been that she has had three institutions to build instead of one. And now, after nearly half a century's experience, she is seriously agitating the question whether her three Colleges cannot be united in one. She will find it a very difficult subject to handle. Old and cherished associations will hold many firmly to the existing institutions. Local interests will be hard to deal with. The proper time for considering this matter would have been when the State was young, before money, and work, and interest had become concentrated in these three places. It seems as if it might have been foreseen that one College in a State no larger than Vermont, would be sufficient, and would at the same time be all that the people of the State would be likely to endow well. Then was the proper time to have shaped the great educational plans of the State, according to the plain principles of economy.

But it was not improved. The experiment of building three institutions has been tried, and though eminently successful in many respects, it is far from satisfactory to the people.

So thoroughly are they convinced of the superior advantage of one College in their State, combining the means of the three now existing, that they are at work devising ways to make the change.

Whether they can unite the friends of the three institutions in one, whether they can transfer the property of each to the new one, without too great loss, whether they can each hold its invested fund under the new arrangement, are questions that will be found very difficult to solve.

But, in itself considered, the plan seems to be most reasonable and wise. The object of these three Colleges is substantially the same. The question then is, cannot this object be better secured through one institution, combining the means of the three, than through the means of the three maintained separately. There are many strong reasons for thinking that it can.

1. One set of College buildings, properly constructed, would accommodate all the students of the State, as well as one-third of them. We are of course speaking now of buildings for the public uses of the College, such as the lecture rooms, library buildings, etc. The value of the buildings belonging to the three Colleges, invested in those for one, would make them large, architecturally noble and beautiful, so as to be a credit to the State and a suitable tribute to learning. The grounds in like manner could be made ample in extent, and be so laid out and improved, as to become the pride of the whole State.

2. The libraries; there are certain books that every College must have in its library. There are at least ten or fifteen thousand volumes that every College must possess. If there are are three Colleges in Vermont, this list of books must be found in the library of each.

Suppose, now, that the three institutions are combined in one. Two of these libraries can then be disposed of, and their value invested in other books, so that the one College might possess a well selected library of, say, fifty thousand volumes, instead the one-third of that number, that the separate College could have. What a treasure would such a collection of books be to the State! What a wide range for research and inquiry would it afford to all scholars as well as the immediate students of the institution. And then the means of its increase would be so much greater than those of the libraries belonging to the separate Colleges could be, that it would grow and keep pace with the increasing treasures of literature.

3. The Faculty of Instruction. A College must have a certain number of Professors. Whether it be rich or poor, having many students or few, it must have Professors in each of the standard departments. But these Professors can as well teach large classes as small ones. One Collegiate Faculty can just as well teach all the students pursuing the course of liberal education in Vermont, as any less number. Why then have three Faculties, teaching one-third of those students, in three separate places, at an expense, of course, three times as great as the employment of one would involve?

If the State really has the means to endow so many chairs of instruction, why would it not be vastly better to endow a greater variety of them in one common institution, rather than repeat the same in three separate places? Supposing the Faculty of each of the Colleges consists of eight Professors—with their utmost industry they can give instruction only on a limited portion of the ground which in modern times should be covered by the College course.

But if those three Faculties could be assembled together in one—twenty-four men, dividing the ground among them, as they then could, and extending it three-fold—what an increase of power would there be at once in the institution, and this at no greater cost than before!

Or if the employment of so many Professors should be thought unnecessary, as perhaps it would, the salaries of those who were appointed could be so raised as to command the highest order of talent and attainment—a consideration which is of the very highest importance; for it is the Faculty, after all, that makes the College.

The same reasoning, precisely, applies to the apparatus which a College must have for illustration in the Natural Sciences. Much of it is very costly. One College, with the combined means of the three, might be able to possess it, with all new improvements—and it could be used to just as good a purpose before classes of a hundred students each as before ten.

These remarks are made with respect to the case of Vermont, because it strikingly illustrates the true principles of public economy in such matters.

If these principles are perceived and practiced upon in season, in any State, the money given for the promotion of higher education reaches its object most directly and effectively.

It is often charged upon new States, that they begin too many Colleges—and undoubtedly they do. And here is a case, where, after more than fifty years' experiment, the people of a State are moving to retrace their steps, and begin with one College, as many of them think they should have begun at first.

Have You the Key Note?

You cannot have concert, harmony or melody in singing, unless you strike the key note in the outset, and keep the pitch all the way through. When there is a break down, or confusion, one says to another, "You did not give us the right key," or "You fell away from pitch." Here we are, out of tune and time—a medley ending in nothing.

Have you got the key note of a religious life? Or did you have it once, and have you lost it long ago? We know a lady who came from the East to join her husband in California, and who seemed shocked to learn that he had not attended church for years. That would not do. She should do here as she had always done—attend Divine service on Sunday regularly; and her husband must go too. She has attended *once;* her husband not at all. How quickly she lost the key note after coming to California! It was easy to keep the pitch in a society where the dominant influences were moral and religious. It is not so easy here, unless the heart is loyal to Christ. "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

And there is that long list of church members who were in "good and regular standing" in the Eastern churches. What has become of their church letters? How quick they run into religious bankruptcy! In what significant ways do we hear that they once professed to be Christian! "You see," says one, "that man coming out of the saloon"—the headquarters of gambling, drunkenness and profanity—"well, he was a member of —— Church when he left for California." He has lost the key. "And then having no root withered away." And there is Mr. ——; was once a deacon! He does business on Sunday, and has no semblance of religion about him. By attempting to lower his religion to the prevailing sentiment around him, he lost it altogether.

Did you hear the compromising talk of that Christian who has not been seen in a prayer meeting for nearly a year? He will lose the key—will flat out if he goes much further in that direction. Oh how many silent, lapsed, and backsliden Christians there are in California! They have fallen behind the great army of Christ—have lost the religious key note. Jesus, the Great Captain, sends His summons to all deserters. Come and keep time to the music now, or how can you sing the jubilee song of victory?

Suffering Prisoners.

There can no longer be a doubt that our soldiers, who have been made prisoners of war, and are confined near Richmond, are enduring the horrors of starvation and exposure. Out of 180, recently from Belle Isle, and received through exchanges, one-third had died, and another third could not long survive. Nakedness and starvation will kill two out of three of them! Bating every supposed extravagance from the account given by returned prisoners, the story is sickening, heart-rending. Nothing so terrible, so atrocious, so fiendish, could have been anticipated, or even imagined. Friends and government agents have forwarded supplies for the sufferers of late; but the rebel authorities are ready to refuse this privilege. They are too lazy, or too cruel, even to deal out to our prisoners the food and garments we send them! Isn't it shocking, barbarous, heathenish, satanic! Let us give them money, sympathy, prayer! Let us ask God to accept these sufferers as martyrs to a holy cause! And let us remember that they may not die in vain; for God may make their groans and tears more potent than bellowing cannon or iron rain. And from those loathsome dens what voices ever cry, "How long, O Lord, just and true!"

SUPPLY OF BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS. The agent of the Bible Society requests us to say that the supply of Bibles, now due for some weeks, will be still further delayed by the detention of the ship at Rio. Another invoice will be due about New Year's

Office Discourses.—No. 1.

Text: Proverbs, 23: 30. "They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."

Introduction. Self-indulgence, if not the original sin, is an ancient one in the world; and an old one in every individual history. In all easy natures sin takes to the bodily appetites, like ducks to water. And always sin is able to feed these appetites with something that pampers them. In every country there is that which will make drunk come.

Argument. 1. Intemperance is not a thing of race, climate, country, or condition. It is a vice of human nature. It has its victims to-day in all latitudes; among all classes. Bodily appetites over-indulged, abused, even to surfeit, satiety and beastliness; instances of these things, the Omniscient eye sees at this moment in every land beneath the sun. The highest culture and the lowest plodding, are not distinguishable at the hiecough.

2. Intemperance is not cured by change of diet and beverage. It is no such weakling as that. In this manner nothing more is effected than some modification of amount and mixture. People get very much intoxicated on cider, and on light and sour wines. If quicker results are desired, wines are mixed, spiced, and otherwise treated, so as to render them fiery, exciting, and maddening. The apparent soberness of countries where wine is universally used is deceptive. There are many, many hopeless drunkards in all such countries, as those testify who have resided long in them.

3. Intemperance is forestalled by a course the opposite of the one mentioned in the text.

By tarrying long away from wine, and by never going to seek mixed wine, the woes of drunkenness, and the wickedness of it, may be alike avoided. Nor has there ever been found any other effective remedy; nor will there ever be. It may be well to exchange strong liquors for light wines. If one must lie under a pressure, ten pounds are lighter than a cart load. But it will be better to turn the light wines into vinegar and drink—ice-water.

Remarks. 1. There were grog-shops and loafers hanging about them, and bar-tenders inside of them, in that sober, oriental, and grape-growing country in which the wise man lived.

2. In regions occidental, during holidays, even ladies have been known to open places where men tarried long at the wine, and whither they went to seek mixed wine.

3. Young men who don't know what is the matter with them ("wounds without cause,") should not be quite oblivious of egg-nogg at Christmas, nor of port, madeira, sherry, angelica and champagne, during New Year's day, nor of other inebriating affairs.

4. Whoso would have his cellar full of bottles, let him bottle his anger, and cork up all his bottles.

Educational.

Emancipation in Russia, as elsewhere, is a wonderful stimulant of the intellect. In our district, which formerly had ten village schools and 256 pupils, there are now 1,123 schools and 16,387 pupils; in another the schools have increased from 20 to 279, and the pupils from 375 to 4,172; and in a third the schools have advanced from 308 to 1,238, and the pupils from 14,595 to 30,000.

—A skating pond for the students of Williams College is being made.

The site selected for the erection of the gymnastic hall, is west of Griffin Hall, and the ground has already been broken. The building is to be of stone, one hundred feet deep, with sixty feet front, costing nearly $30,000, if the original plan be carried out.

—The Michigan Female Seminary at Kalamazoo, is really "*located*," for the walls of the central structure are already up; a large, beautiful four-story erection, intended of itself for the accommodation of eighty or a hundred young ladies, to be educated after the Mount Holyoke plan. Nearly $30,000 have been subscribed here on the spot. Most of this has been expended for the purchase and improvement of the site and the erection of the main building. The situation is beautiful. It includes between thirty and forty acres of the native oak opening.

—Dr. Chas. Mills of Pittsfield, Mass., has presented Rev. Dr. Holbrook with a copy of Agassiz's great work, now in course of publication entitled "Contributions to American Natural History" for the library of Iowa College. Four volumes are issued and there are to be six more. The price is $12. per volume, or $120 for the set.

THE BEAUTIFUL.—Men are so inclined to content themselves with what is commonest, the spirit and the senses so easily grow dead to the impression of the beautiful and perfect, that every one should study to nourish in his mind the faculty of feeling these things by every method in his power. For this reason, one ought every day at least to hear a good song, read a good poem, see a fine picture, and if it be possible, to speak a few reasonable words.—*Goethe.*

This is well said. We want aspiration, and we need culture. Almost anything is good that draws us away from earth, matter and money. Fine thoughts and imaginations, and great ideas—these are our best and greatest possessions. Fine feelings, pure affections, grand emotions—these are our best and greatest experiences. Without these things, we are poor, pitiful pigmies, though we hold offices, live in big houses, and boast ourselves of our friends and our riches. Culture assists our aspiration; music, poetry, painting, may stir aspiration. Let no one live without all these helps and inspirations. Oh, to be lifted evermore by some fine, sweet, pure, lovely, lofty idea! Oh, that all of us could drop the world, at least an hour, each day! Oh, that, by every help, men could see the one glory of the universe—Jesus Christ, "chief among ten thousands, and altogether lovely!"

THE OPEN COMMUNION MOVEMENT.—Moses G. Buck, of Bucksport, Me., recently deceased, bequeathed $1,000 to the first Baptist Society that shall be organized in the first school district of that town, with the condition that "the society shall be organized upon an open communion platform."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

The Howard street Presbyterian Church have received a dispatch from Rev. Abbott E. Kitteredge, saying he would leave New York on the steamer of December 23d, instead of December 30th, consequently their church will remain closed until the 3d Sabbath in January.

—The Ladies' Protection and Relief Soc'y of this city are engaged in building an edifice of fine proportions, for the furtherance of their good work. This week they hold a fair, or "Cosmopolitan Bazaar," for the benefit of the Society, and to aid in paying for the new structure. Their cause is excellent, and we commend their enterprise.

—The Trustees of the Larkin street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Strong's), have purchased a lot on Larkin street, near Pacific, for $1,000, and have contracted for a house of worship to cost $7,850. It is to be 70 by 42 feet, and calculated to seat 400 persons. It is proposed to construct it throughout of the best material and in the most substantial manner. S. H. Williams, of this city, is the architect.—*Bulletin.*

—We learn from the *Mercury* that the contractor for building the Presbyterian church in San José, expects to be able to have the house ready for public worship by the first of February. The work appears to be of the most substantial kind. Every attention is paid to strength and durability, in connection with beauty of finish. The spire will loom up 135 feet from the ground, from the windows of which a magnificent view of the valley and city may be obtained. The building, when completed, will cost about $20,000.

—The *Oregonian* tells us that the new Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Second streets, freed from the network of staging which has hitherto surrounded it, and now stands a monument of architectural beauty, to commemorate the devotional spirit and Christian liberality of the good people of Portland. It would be regarded as an ornament in more pretentious cities, and is the noblest and loftiest structure in the State. The basement has some time been devoted to Sabbath and week-evening religious exercises, but the rapidly growing congregation will create the necessity for an expeditious completion of the more commodious main edifice above. We learn that it is the intention of the Trustees, if possible, to get the house in readiness for occupation during the winter.

—The Red Bluff *Independent* gives this note of religious affairs at that place:

On Sunday last Mr. McLaughlin gave notice that a meeting of citizens and all interested in sustaining the preaching of the Gospel in this place, would be held on Friday evening, in the church, at half-past seven o'clock. During the past year there has been a great falling off in the interest in church matters. Mr. Reasoner, of the M. E. Church, was very poorly supported during the last Conference year; and Mr. McLaughlin, to enable him to add to the scanty pittance of pew-rents he receives, was compelled to commence teaching school. In view of these facts, we call upon the citizens to come forth to the meeting, and not allow the tale to go abroad that we have starved every minister we have had amongst us.

—One hundred and twenty-eight, not twenty-eight dollars, as was printed last week, were contributed by the good town of Petaluma to the Sanitary Fund.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The South Congregational Church, lately Dr. Rufus W. Clark's, is to expend $17,000 in enlarging, remodelling, erecting spire, building new galleries, etc. Rev. E. Taylor of Kalamazoo, Michigan, is to occupy the pulpit till January 1st, when their improvements will be completed. The new Elm Place Church, (Rev. W. A. Bartlett's) is nearly done. Cost $25,000. The N. Y. *Post* says:

"The Congregational churches of Brooklyn, once represented by the societies of Mr. Beecher and Dr. Storrs, are rapidly multiplying and are generally prosperous. There is so strong a New England element in the city that the Congregational form of worship finds ample encouragement; while the cheerful custom of stated social gatherings peculiar to this class of churches is sufficiently powerful to cement the congregations and lend strength to their enterprises."

—That is a noble thing, which the Plymouth Church in Milwaukee has done. The endowment of the chair of Sacred Rhetoric in the Chicago Seminary was allotted to the churches of Wisconsin, to be assisted by the churches of Michigan and Indiana, if necessary. The Plymouth Church gave $17,000, and there is no need of calling upon Michigan and Indiana.

—Ninety-one persons were received to the Hanover Street Church, Milwaukee, during the year ending July 1st.

—A church was reorganized by a Council, October 12th, called the Shabbona Grove and Atkinson Congregational church, of fourteen members. It is in Illinois. A new house is being built.

—The Plymouth Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has liquidated a debt of $5,500.

—Aristarchus Champion, of Rochester, N. Y., who gave $40,000 for the erection of the Plymouth Church, Rochester, some two years ago, (at the instigation, it is said, of C. L. Saxton, who swindled him out of some hundred thousands and is now in jail for it,) brought a suit for this sum as a lien upon the property. The decision is in favor of the church and the plaintiff pays the costs. We suppose there is more history of the matter, but what appears must be disagreeable to both parties.

—The Minnesota churches have gained four in number during the year, being now 60; the membership is 1,761, 381 more than in 1862.

—The "Acting Pastors" in Connecticut stay, on an average, three years, the "Pastors" nine years, in Fairfield and Windham counties six years, in New London County fourteen.

—It seems that some of those in Connecticut who do not like the Consociational system (of the 280 churches about 60 are not consociated) have been organizing Conferences and hoping that gradually the Conferences would uproot the Consociations. So the Consociations have lately appointed a committee of 12, one from each, to call a Conference, if they think best, of the Consociations. It is hoped to head off the other movement and retain the old system, even at the expense of some modifications.

Presbyterian.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Pastoral Association held at the Presbyterian House on November 2d, 1863, the Rev. Dr. Goertner, Commissioner of Hamilton College, being present, was invited to address the Association with regard to the interests and prospects of the College, and especially with respect to the proposed endowment of an "Albert Barnes Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Science," in that College, of which he is an honored graduate.

The Association unanimously and heartily approved of the proposal to raise a fund of $20,000 in Philadelphia for this purpose.

—In the report from *the Presbytery of Newark* there are statements of special interest and encouragement. Two new churches have been organized. In Newark the work of City Missions is being prosecuted with much vigor and success. The churches have become deeply interested in the Evangelization of the German population, which numbers more than 20,000 souls. The Presbytery has now five German churches under its care; and is raising funds to enable two of them to secure houses of worship, and to relieve a third from debt. The First German church has been signally blessed. From a small beginning it has attained in the fifteen years of its history to a present membership of four hundred; and it will hereafter rank as a self-sustaining church. During the past year this church reports 52 hopeful conversions.

—Two churches, the names of which are not given, have been dismissed from the Presbytery of Elyria, Ohio, to the Congregational Conference. The Church at Conneaut having for some time failed to send delegates to the Presbytery of Grand River, has been stricken from its Roll. A new church of 31 members has been organized at Mineral Ridge, under the care of the Presbytery of Trumbull.

—The Central Church, Auburn, N. Y., is going on prosperously. Although organized, we believe, less than two years ago, it now numbers about two hundred members, has nearly three hundred scholars in its Sabbath-school; whilst a mission school, started in July last, in the eastern part of the town, is doing well.

—The corner stone of the Church of the Covenant, building for the Rev. Dr. Prentiss in New York, has been laid on the northwest corner of Fourth or Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street, was commenced in June last. The plan consists of a church proper and a chapel, which will be of the following dimensions: The church, 92 feet long and 67 feet wide, inside; and the chapel, 82 feet long and 28 feet wide, inside. The extreme length of the whole will be 129 feet, and breadth 82 feet—the church will seat 1,000 persons, the chapel 300.

—Not long since, the first and second churches of Galena united into one and called Rev. A. K. Strong of Michigan as pastor. He has accepted and was installed October 28th. This was the conclusion seemingly of a joint meeting of the Presbyteries of Galena and Belvidere, held in Galena on that day, at which meeting, under Synodical authority, it was unanimously resolved to unite the *two Presbyteries*, which accordingly became one, under the title of the "Presbytery of Galena and Belvidere."

—In an article on the New School Presbyterian Church in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Dr. Duffield claimed Witherspoon as the fountain of the New School currents of thought. The *Princeton Review*, in its recent article, claims him as Old School.

—On Sunday, Nov. 1st, the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson, N. J., extinguished the debt, amounting to $1,600, on their church edifice. The whole sum was raised in less than a month. Furthermore, this good people expect between now and Spring to put in a handsome organ.

Miscellaneous.

CHURCH CONGRESS OF MANCHESTER. —*High Churchism in the Ascendancy.*—The Church of England has held this year, for the third time, a Church Congress, a free gathering of prominent clergymen and laymen to discuss important Church questions. It met this year at Manchester, and the bishop of that city presided over its proceedings. Though men of all parties had been invited, the meeting, as was to be expected, was entirely controlled by the High-Church party.

—Canon Stanley is named as the most probable successor of Archbishop Whatley in the See of Dublin.

—Mrs. Vinton, connected with the Baptist mission among the Karens, states that 70,000 souls had been converted to God within thirty years, and yet 800,000 more still need the Gospel.

—Rev. Dr. Peabody retires from a ten years' editorship of the *North American Review*, with the profound respect of the multitude of its readers for the admirable spirit and ability with which he has conducted that Quarterly. Prof. James Russell Lowell and Charles Elliot Norton are his successors. Dr. Peabody has in press a work entitled "Christianity the Religion of Nature." It is a volume of Lectures which were delivered before the Lowell Institute last winter.

[For the Pacific.]

A Lesson from Connecticut.

We have just been examining the Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut at their annual meeting held in Hartford, June 16th, 1863. We expected to dispose of it with a cursory glance at its headings and its footings, doubting whether the body of it would be more than "minutes" usually are—the corpse of a past interest decently sepultured and embalmed. We find, however, that of its 112 pages, only 12 are occupied with Minutes, strictly so called. Forty-five pages are occupied with the Statistics, which are models for fullness and exactitude, and are accompanied with interesting explanations and statements additional, which could not find place in the tables. Forty-two pages are devoted to the publication of careful, and in some cases, elaborate reports on matters of finance, of doctrine, and of church order. Eminent among these, as of interest to Christians generally, or, at least, to Congregationalists, are the Reports on the Duties of Churches to their absent members; on the fewness of additions to the Churches by profession, and on the proper way to supply vacant pulpits.

We cannot undertake to give summaries of these reports, but mention them to recommend their careful perusal by all into whose hands these Minutes may fall.

A comparison of this document with the Minutes of the Congregational Associations of California is suggestive. We find that the Congregationalist Association, representing 45 District Associations, 351 ministers, 285 churches, and 45,987 members, occupies a part of three days in its annual meeting. The California Association, representing 3 District Associations, 19 churches, 27 ministers, and 985 members, needs nearly the whole of four days. We see that much business can be done in the land of steady habits with little talking. And while we would oppose any shortening of our meetings, we think that a larger value and a better fruitfulness might be secured by compressing the business into smaller packages, and gaining for social and religious fellowship many hours devoted now to "talk."

In order to speed, however, there must be system, and system rigidly adhered to; such system as secured at the Connecticut meeting, ten addresses from delegates from foreign bodies in "*an hour* pleasantly spent." (Minutes, p. 11.) Again, in order to system, there must be preparation. Our meetings are too much impromptu. Let their exercises be pre-arranged; the time allotted; the speeches limited, as far as possible, by some sort of five-minute rule. We shall become accustomed to the harness soon, and find that we can give a "strong pull and a pull altogether," much more easily for wearing it. And, finally, why should we not secure on topics of special interest, Essays or Reports, as elaborate and even as valuable as those which add so much to the interest of this document, and must have enriched so much the Hartford meeting? California is no longer so fast a country that all present topics of interest will be obsolete next year; nor are we members of the Association, so ready with thought and pen, but that a year's premeditation would add wealth and force to our words.

Attending the meetings of any of the Eastern Associations, we miss one feature of our own better than all others. We refer to the manifest mutual affection which makes us not acquaintances only, nor allies or partners only in a great and blessed work, but brothers indeed. Perhaps when we come to be reckoned in hundreds we shall find less of this. It is hard to be warmly fraternal with a crowd. But if anything can preserve for us this feature of our gatherings, it will be such bounds upon our business as will leave much time for social and Christian intercourse with each other.

***

[For the Pacific.]

Aspiration.

With radiant promise girt about,
From stagnant sloth and troubled doubt,
A glowing purpose orbeth out.

I hold it not an empty dream;
I clasp an image which I deem
More permanent than things that seem.

O Pattern great and grand! I see
How earthly life may grow to be
A verging toward Divinity.

Things beautiful and things sublime—
The grandest products of all time—
I claim them as I upward climb.

Mountains and stars are not my peers,
Though elder in the range of years,
And calm amid our human tears.

Joyful I trace the rising slope
Of systems moulded to a cope,
Befitting this my new-born hope.

October, 1863. D.

Editorial Visits.

West of the Sacramento river, extending from Knight's Landing across towards the southwest to Suisun City, or a little farther, is a large, rich, beautiful farming section of the State, some portions well timbered, and all fit for good cultivation. There is here but one apparent defect in nature tending to retard the full development of the great agricultural resources of this region; it is very subject to drought. The immense stratum of cloud from which our periodical rains are poured down in abundance over the State in general seems here to be partially broken, one part flowing northward along up the mountain range upon the West, the other passing over to the East, and expending its waters along and among the Sierras, so that this portion receives only a reduced supply. But the resources in human invention seem always about equal to emergencies, and so here a system of irrigation is being brought into operation on a large scale, different from anything we have known elsewhere, which seems to bid fair to more than compensate for the lack of rain. Along Cache Creek many farmers have united in a mutual company and taken the water from the stream out upon the vast level, rich plains, where each owner surrounds his land by an embankment easily thrown up with work animals during the months of the year when there is not much else to do on the ranch. Then cross embankments are run through the farm, dividing the whole into lots according to the size preferred, though generally determined by the fall of the land surface below a perfect level. For if the fall be great a large lot would require a very high and difficult embankment on the lower side; therefore the lots are of such size that not often is there need of a bank over six feet high on that side; then once, or perhaps twice a year, at just the right time, the water is let into each lot, one after another, beginning with the upper, and filling them entirely full, like a vast pond, to remain covering the whole land a length of time, determined by experiment to be the best from one to three days. Then this water is let off to fill the lot below, then the next, and next, and so on till all are supplied. This plan, as far as tried, has worked to a charm, resulting in a sure and abundant crop, so that now many farmers are engaging in the system, expecting it to be applied on a vast scale. It is a pioneer work of the kind in the State, susceptible of extensive application and of immense importance. To the people of this section belongs the credit of originating the scheme, and we wish them the greatest success, for the same system is susceptible of being put into practice over immense portions of the State—the most so through all the eastern portions of the great Sacramento and San Joaquin vallies.

Cacheville is a moderate, still village, yet beautifully situated among original oaks, on the bank of quite a large stream, from which it takes its name. They have no church and no regular preaching, though a mile and a half north, the Cumberland Presbyterians have a pleasant frame building, open to all denominations.

Five miles southeast is another pleasant and larger village, called Woodland. Here the religious class seems to be mostly the Disciples, though some of them seem to be the exact persons of whom the Apostle Paul speaks in the first chapter of the Corinthians, censuring them for their foolish contentions about names in saying "I am of Christ," for we find them very strenuous in efforts to have all call them by the distinctive appellation of Christian, always calling themselves so. The Apostle specifies a strife for a name, even that of Christ, as one proof of the absence of the real spirit of a Christian, and we hope the small portion who are contending for this name, as a distinctive one for themselves, will give it up, and take the best one that others will ever concede to them, and call themselves Disciples, an honorable, Scriptural name; otherwise, people in general will speak of them as Campbellites.

Here is a fine building for an Academy; they are trying to call it a College, we believe, and perhaps it will become such under the control of the disciples; but we learned that among its friends have been many, who, while crying out to others to separate religion and politics, have been themselves really laboring to modify, shape, and conform religion to their political views. Thus there was no small stir about the matter. This stir, however, is now gradually passing away, and before another year is gone, we presume all will come to understand that the religion of the Gospel must control politics as well as other things, for such is the gospel command: "whether ye eat or drink, or *whatsoever* ye do, do all to the glory of God." This command, we believe, proves that every so-called Christian who does not make his political, as well as other action, subservient to what he believes God's truth and glory, is irreligious at heart; is in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity.

For about twenty miles south of here the country is thinly settled and without timber, though the soil is rich. Spanish land claims keep away inhabitants and terribly retard the prosperity of the country. We then come to a small village, beautifully located out in the plains, with some cultivated shade trees, and containing a good hotel, a store or two, a few shops, together with a fair school house, and neat-looking Presbyterian church. It suggested at once thoughts of "Tadmor in the wilderness," only that the wilderness around was owing simply to Spanish Grant claims, for the soil was everywhere rich. But about this little village called Silvyville; the people, we believe, have somehow bought this land, and hence has risen the pleasant town. From here now bearing a little to the west of south, eight miles, and we come into the region of the foot-hills, where the early and later rains never fail, and everything looks flourishing, for the lands are taken up and cultivated, good houses are built, fine orchards are growing, and the hills, even the high mountains are covered with wild oats. Just over the first ridge of high hills, in a pleasant still retreat, is a fair school, under the control of the Methodist Church, South, and chartered as a College. It has two good buildings, is for both sexes, has quite a large number of scholars, as its primary department takes in nearly all the children of the district. We spent a pleasant hour in hearing some of the classes recite, and at recess, enjoyed a visit with its affable principal, President Luckey. The place is called Vacaville. From here south through a few hills, then over a rich plain four miles, and we were brought to the shire town of the county, called Fairfield and Suisun City. They really should be one, merely separated by a low boggy tract of half a mile across. A cathedral-like Methodist church, with the county houses and some fair dwellings, gives the first appearance of becoming a substantial town some day; now, the buildings are much scattered. In the second place the houses are more numerous, a fair proportion brick, and extending continuously along the streets. An organization of the Sons of Temperance is working vigorously to effect a thorough reform in the place, which seems much to need it. The Methodists South have the only Protestant church here, but the shaping of religion to conform to Southern politics, we believe, is not particularly adapted to do good. Still, we hope yet for better things, for those of these religious views, believing that after they have studied somewhat longer lessons taught in the Divine Providence affecting our country, and those given us in the word of Revelation, they will obtain new conceptions of truth, and rejoice in new liberty, wherewith God makes all His children free. S. V.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Since our last, the Message of the President has been telegraphed to the Associated Press in full. We are free to say that no Presidential Message has ever been more anxiously looked for, or more carefully and critically read. But one opinion has been expressed concerning it. It is the work of a Christian, a patriot, and a profound statesman. Its principal feature is the earnest desire, evidenced in every line, to prove that the Administration desires nothing so much as the reconciliation and reconstruction of the dissevered States. While this admirable spirit is so manifest, it is evident that the President is prepared for a long continued resistance on the part of a large portion of the South. Appended to the Message is a Proclamation offering a full and free pardon to all beneath a cer-

tain rank in the army and navy, and to all civilians who have not been leaders of the rebellion, who may be wearied, or disheartened, or disgusted with the struggle. In substance, the President says: You may have taken up arms against us in a moment of excitement; you may have been misled or deceived into the belief that we were your enemies, and that we would wrong you at any and every opportunity. If you are now convinced that you were in error, if the misery and bloodshed which you have brought upon your unhappy country, have convinced you of the sin and selfishness of this rebellion against a government of your own creation and election, we offer you a free pardon; to quote the proclamation:

"Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, upon the condition that such persons shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath will be registered for permanent preservation:

I do solemnly swear in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all the Acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court; so help me God.

* * * * *

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth of the number of votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, there shall be established a State Government which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath; such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State; and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

Second. I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government, in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition, as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive."

As before intimated, the principal leaders of the rebellion are exempted from the pardon, but the prospects of a somewhat less generous clemency are extended even to them. It is distinctly intimated that though the President only feels at liberty to exercise the "pardoning power" in behalf of the masses at the present time, it must not be inferred that a more extended pardon will not be granted in the future. A plan, the best plan that he can devise, as matters stand, is suggested, but the President is anxious to impress upon all that he is anxiously looking forward to the time when a less bitter and determined resistance shall enable him to exercise even much greater clemency. So much for this "war of conquest and aggression." One would suppose that such a document would still the outcries of even liberty-loving Europe.

Quickly following the President's Proclamation we had rumors of peace. A sensation telegram to a private firm in this city was published, and still more recently we were told that the rebel Vice President Stephens, accompanied by other secession notables, had come down to Fortress Monroe on a flag-of-truce boat, with proposals for peace; that they asked to be received in their official capacity as Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy; but that their request was refused. In all probability the President's Proclamation is the sole foundation for this report. Even it were not, the refusal to treat with the rebel commissioners as equals, is only a repetition of the former policy of the U. S. Government. A pardon the President is willing to extend, but such an application as the one above mentioned, will ever be rejected.

From the actual seat of war there is no news of consequence. The Army of the Potomac is preparing for winter quarters. There are rumors of Meade's removal, but only rumors. From Tennessee there is nothing new.

SAN MATEO INSTITUTE.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE opened for the reception of pupils,

January 14th, 1864.

Circulars, containing full information as to Instruction, Teachers, Terms, etc., can be had of the following gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

GEO. H. HOWARD, San Mateo; THOS. H. SELBY, A. H. HOUSTON, R. G. SNEATH, San Francisco; BENJ. G. LATHROP, Redwood City; D. O. MILLS, Sacramento.

All letters of inquiry, and applications for admission, may be addressed to

Miss L. A. BUCHMASTER, Principal,

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FAVORABLE TERMS,

OF

HOOKER & CO.,

117 AND 119 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

71 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

sep17

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 9th, by the Rev. J. H. Wythe, Thos. Hawkins of Gilroy, to Nancy E. Day.

In this city, 10th inst, by the Rev. J. H. Wyatt, Samuel Johnson to Harriet E. Clements.

In this city, December 10th, by the Rev. J. D. Blain, at the Howard street Methodist Episcopal Church, A. M. Stetson to Mary M. Pringle.

In this city, December 10th, by the Rev. J. D. Blain, at the Howard street Methodist Episcopal Church, J. M. Childs to Christina H. Sutch.

In Coloma, November 4th, Paul Mitchell, to Mary A. Trimble.

In Carson City, 3d inst., Charles C. Davis to Margaret Boardman.

At Mokolumne Hill, Oct. 2d, George Porter to Mary Becket.

In Franktown, December 2d, Edward E. Belcher to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Perkins.

In Brighton township, Sacramento county, Dec. 9th, Robt. Jamison to Mrs. N. Hathorne.

In Jackson, Amador county, Dec. 7th., N. Draper to Martha S. Warner.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 8th, John Crane, a native of Mass., aged 43 years.

In this city, Dec. 8th, at City and County Hospital, of locked jaw, Joseph Reed, a native of Mass., aged 46 years.

In this city, December 8th, Henri Cazaurang, a native of France, aged 34 years.

In this city, Dec. 9th, at the City and County Hospital, George H. Jennings, a native of Virginia, aged 47 years.

In this city, December 9th, Henry Barrow, a native of Ipswich, Eng., aged 53 years.

In this city, December 10th, Martha Ann, wife of Captain James Daley, a native of Plymouth, Mass., aged 43 years.

In this city, Dec. 10th, Mrs. Mary Ann Teese, a native of Phila., aged 55 years.

In this city, Dec. 10th, Mrs. Julia A. Simmons, wife of the late Capt. Wm. Simmons, of Baltimore, Md., in the 64th year of her age.

In this city, Barnet Brower, a native of New Jersey, aged 53 years.

In this city, Laura Agnes, wife of Hermann Behr, M. D.

In this city, December 13th, Jerry Ford, a native of New York.

In this city, December 11th, John D. Myres, a native of New York, aged 28 years.

In this city, Dec. 12th, at City and County Hospital, Irvin Rochfort, aged 40, a native of Ohio.

In this city, December 13th, of disease of the heart, Edward A. Ragsdale, of Honolulu, Purser of barque Comet.

In this city, Dec. 13th, at City and County Hospital, John Glover, a native of New York, aged 35 years.

In Marysville, December 9th, John Hart, aged 55 years.

In this city, December 14th, at the Marine Hospital, Capt. Howland Smith, a native of Rhode Island, aged 54 years.

In Sacramento, Dec. 8th, Timothy Hunt, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 51 years.

In Sacramento, Dec. 9th, Joseph Pardue, a native of Richmond, Va., aged 33 years.

In Marysville, Dec. 4, of consumption, John Hoshor, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, aged 28 years.

At Johnson's Ranch, Yuba county, Dec. 5th, of consumption, Joseph Miller, formerly of Ohio, aged 34 years, 10 months.

In Sutter county, Dec. 7th, Dulcena, wife of J. C. Wadsworth, aged 57 years.

At Grizzly Flat, El Dorado county, Nov. 5th, Mrs. Annie Hurlburd, wife of L. T. Hurlburd, aged 27 years.

At Red Bluff, Nov. 26th, Marietta, wife of Judson O. Estis, aged about 23 years.

Near Hayward's, Dec. 2d, Israel Gray, aged 27 years, a native of Sedwick, Me.

In Yuba City, December 9th, Joseph Fisher, aged 39 years.

At sea, on board the R. M. S. ship Seine, 600 miles west of the English coast, October 11th, Emma, wife of Geo. Chiun of Marysville.

At Hospital Hill, Hongkong, August 30th, Dr. John Enscoe, resident surgeon of the Seaman's Hospital. Dr. Enscoe was one of the pioneer physicians of this city, where his widow now resides.

SAN FRANCISCO

—NEEDS A—

Great Public Park.

Everybody Admits its Importance and would be glad to have one Established.

The City shall have a Park Containing an Area of at least

THREE HUNDRED ACRES!!

BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

Unless the people are blind to their own interests and the magnificent future of the City.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LAID OFF A tract of land called

"UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY."

Some two hundred and fifty-odd Lots, 100x120 feet, have already been sold to the wealthiest class of our citizens, and a tract of twenty-five acres has been conveyed to the Trustees of

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

For the purposes and uses of a University.

THE SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING IS NO LONGER PROBLEMATICAL.

This alone will greatly enhance the value of the property. The high standing of those who have purchased, furnishes a sure guarantee that the neighborhood will be all that is desirable, and that the improvements that they will make upon the property will be of such a character as to also add greatly to the value of the surrounding property. The location is desirable and beautiful, and is in the exact line of the city's progress.

The undersigned now proposes to lay off a tract of

300 Acres of Land

—FOR A—

Public Park!

Also to lay off a strip of land around the entire Park

150 Feet in Depth.

He proposes to form a Corporation to be called the "Central Park Association," with a Capital Stock of $600,000, divided into 600 shares of $1,000 each. He proposes to sell 600 lots, 100 by 120 feet on the University Mound Survey, for $500 each, and for each lot the purchaser may take, he shall in addition be entitled to one full paid share of the Stock of the Park Corporation. As soon as four hundred lots are taken and paid for, the strip of land surrounding the Park will be conveyed to the Park Corporation for the benefit of the Members of the Association, and the 300-Acre Park will be conveyed to the City and County of San Francisco for the uses and purposes of a Public Park, but to be improved and adorned according to the plans and under the supervision of the Central Park Association, the Mayor and the Street Commissioner of the City and County of San Francisco to be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees of said Association.

The undersigned does not flatter himself that all who may enter into this enterprise will so solely for the purpose of establishing a park, but he does feel confident that every man who has the least foresight or knowledge upon the subject of the growth of cities, and the value of property adjoining public parks, will not hesitate a moment about investing money in the enterprise.

The investment of five hundred dollars in the lot alone will pay more than two per cent. per month for ten years to come, while the strip of land surrounding the Park having a frontage, as it will, of over three miles, will in a few years' time be worth an immense sum of money.

THE PROPERTY SURROUNDING

CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK,

HAS BEEN SOLD

—FOR—

TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

As an Investment None Safer or Better Could be Made.

All classes can here find ample reasons for embarking in the enterprise. The man of ample means can, besides receiving an ample equivalent for his money, enjoy the consciousness that he is doing much for the city in which he lives. The man who has just

Five Hundred Dollars

can rest content, and assured that he has his money safely invested; that he has a lot for a homestead secured, and that the ever-growing city and lines of railroad stretching thitherward, are rapidly enhancing its value, as it is the value of his stock in the

Park Association,

while the man who is ambitious, who lives that posterity may know him, may rest assured that his name shall be inscribed upon a monument in the centre of the Park in letters that shall be as enduring as the marble upon which it shall be chiselled beneath the following:

"This Central Park was laid off and forever dedicated to the people of San Francisco by the united efforts of those whose names are inscribed upon this monument in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Like them, do not forget to do something for posterity."

Persons desirous of taking an interest in the enterprise will please call on the undersigned, at his office, No. 605 Montgomery street.

oc29-10t **HARVEY S. BROWN.**

HOPETH

CHARITY — FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY — PRO ARIS ET FOCIS — 1863 — ALL THINGS

AND IS KIND.

Home Institution.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL READILY perceive that the pecuniary interest of ten per cent. which the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department has in the net profits of this Institution, for the benefit of disabled and needy Firemen, and their widows and orphans, cannot be otherwise than an additional incentive for increasing, if possible, their efforts to save and protect property insured by it from LOSS or DAMAGE by both FIRE and WATER.

OFFICE,

No. 238 Montgomery Street.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

With privilege to increase the same to

$500,000.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO. Insures Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other kinds of Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as any other responsible company, and will honorably adjust and pay all its losses in Coin.

All business connected with this office will be transacted with liberality and promptness, and all necessary information to applicants for Insurance will be cheerfully communicated on application to the officers of this Company. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage and influence.

Committee on Finance and Loans:

SAMUEL BRANNAN, | HENRY DUTTON,
A. HIMMELMANN, | JOHN BARTON,
MICHAEL LYNCH.

WM. HOLDREDGE, President.
S. H. PARKER, Vice President.
CHARLES R. BOND, Secretary. sep3

NOW IS THE TIME!

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,

No. 624 Clay St., Old No. 176,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT

VERY LOW PRICES!

EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED.

All are invited to call and examine our Goods.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
sep10 624 Clay street, San Francisco.

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FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

INSURANCE EFFECTED IN THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital........................$750,000.

STOCKHOLDERS personally responsible, agreeable to the laws of this State.

INSURANCE

Effected in this Company against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, on all kinds of insurable property in Oakland, Alameda County, on the most favorable terms, by WILLARD LEONARD, AGENT, Corner Broadway and 10th street, Oakland, and corner Front and Clay streets, San Francisco.

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1863 1863

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SPRINGFIELD, - - - - - OHIO.

Cuts 6 to 6 1-2 feet Swath.

The above celebrated

Combined Reapers and Mowers,

allowed to be the BEST and most SUBSTANTIAL Machine ever sold on this Coast, as

SIX HUNDRED FARMERS,

who now have them in use will testify to their great cutting capacity,

Eighteen to Twenty Acres per Day,

with extra large Platforms, always LEVEL, making the Raking off easy; with LIGHT DRAFT, having a

36 inch Driving and 30 inch Grain

WHEEL, Light and Strong REEL, enabling the Farmer to

REAP OR MOW,

without regard to the WIND.

Can be used with

TWO OR MORE HORSES;

Fitted out in the best style, with

Three Knives Extra, &c., &c.

PACKED IN CASES, making light freight.

THE ABOVE MACHINES, with a large ASSORTMENT of

Agricultural Implements,

For Sale at the lowest City prices,

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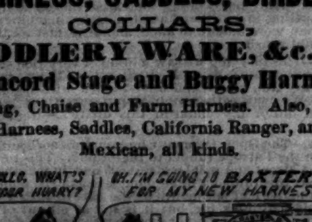
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It is pretty, I own, yet, oh dearer by far,
Were the red rusted hinges, and the red rusted bar,
Here are fashion and form of a modernized date,
But I'd rather have looked on that old farm gate.

'Twas there, where my sisters would gather to play
In the shadow of twilight, or sunny mid-day,
How we'd laugh and run wild 'mid those hillocks of sand,
Where temptation existed no child could withstand;
But to swing on the gate rails, to clamber and ride,
Were the utmost of pleasures, of glory and pride,
And the car of the victor or carriage of state,
Never carried such hearts as the old farm gate.

Oh fair is the barrier taking its place,
But it darkens a picture my soul longed to trace.
I sigh to behold the rough staple and hasp,
And the rails that my glowing hand scarcely could clasp;
Oh how strangely the warm spirit grudges to part
With the commonest relic once linked to the heart!
And the brightest of fortunes, the kindliest fate,
Would not banish my love for the old farm gate.

TOBACCO IN HAMPSHIRE.

Who would have thought that this lovely valley was destined to become a tobacco growing region! That these beautiful fields were to be perverted to the production of the filthy weed! Yet such is the fact. The tobacco fever has become an epidemic, and is fast becoming a mania. Very few escape. Unlike other fevers, it never turns, but goes on, increasing in intensity until it becomes chronic, and will doubtless burn while the fuel lasts. Many, who last season boasted their "virtue fixed," who were principled against heresy, and would never defile their hands or pollute their soil with the filth, are now letting land to their neighbors, or may-hap, permitting the "boys" to raise an acre or two, or three or four—the father, like good old Eli, winking at the pecadilloes of his sons by building a large barn, tobacco sheds, in which to screen their *plunder*.

Church members seem about as eager as others to enter this scrub race. There are, however, some worthy exceptions—some who have not yet "bowed" down to this idol. I know of no clergyman whose love of the narcotic has led him to engage in its culture. And multitudes of good men all around us, (on the hills,) though they have looked down upon our golden fields with moistened eyes, have refrained entirely from the production of the stinking plant. Cause—why? They had not a foot of land adapted to its production. Our friend Trask will need a new engine if he is to withstand the mighty current which is now surging up through this valley. I opine that it is no easy matter to make even a good man see a moral consideration when a gold dollar is pressing down each of his eyelids. Well, we are mostly in for the production of the weed. It would fill your down-easter with wonder and amazement to see with what a rush we go in for getting rich on other men's sins.

Like slavery, tobacco must have room. The best ground upon the farm must be taken. All the manure upon the place, and as much as can be purchased is collected; as if to secure a conglomeration of filth that would make a grateful offering to Cloacina herself. Then from the early spring till frosts come the tobacco crop is the pet child. It must be cared for, nursed, dressed and carried, at the expense of every other crop. The next thing is to *hang* it. After fondling and dandling it all summer, the producer turns hangman and looks about for a gallows. The ordinary barns and sheds of the farmer will not answer. A tobacco shed must be erected. What grows upon an acre and a half will require as much ground as is covered by an averaged-sized New England barn. In providing these sheds there must be no delay; so great has been the demand for shelter in this region, that the whole working population has been in a state of fever for the last two months, growing out of tobacco. All the lumber yards have been stripped, and every lumber mill, within reach, has been put to the top of its speed to produce the needful for building sheds. Every laboring man whom money could induce to work has been detailed to cut, haul and hang tobacco.

Ask a laborer to assist you in gathering your corn or hay,—"Don't talk to me about such tame business as that till the tobacco season is over."

Thus you see, we, whose convictions have not yet been entirely obfusticated by tobacco fumes, are made to suffer by the prosperity of our neighbors. As the frogs said to the boys who were pelting them, "It may be fun to you, but to us 'tis death."—*N. E. Farmer.*

STORY OF A FIELD MOUSE.

A singular instance of foresight of a field mouse was lately brought under our cognizance. A person clearing the garden ground of Mr. Thompson, Dalkeith, came upon a growing turnip, which he pulled up by the root. Guess his astonishment when he found that the turnip was completely hollowed out as neatly as if it had been done by the chisel of a joiner, and the interior filled with large garden beans. The work, from the size of the hole whence the inside of the turnip had been extracted, was manifestly that of a mouse, and the object, no doubt, of filling the interior with beans, was to provide against hunger in the barren winter weather. Near the place where the turnip was growing, there were several stalks of beans, upon which some pods had been left, and it is supposed that the cute mouse had helped himself to these. We counted the beans in the turnip, (a small one,) and found they amounted to no less than six dozen and two.—*Scottish Farmer.*

SELECTED RECIPES.

BREAD.—Chemistry tells us that the best and most healthful bread is made by mixing flour, water and yeast, by kneading it so effectually that the yeast and water shall come in contact with every grain of the flour, otherwise the bread will be bad; holes will be in it, and the crust will be easily detached from the soft part. Bad bread will be made out of the very best materials unless the kneading has been most thoroughly performed.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

CRYSTALLIZING GRASS.—To one quart of water add one pound of alum; boil till all the alum is dissolved, then pour into a flat dish, and place your grass in it. Let it stand till the crystals are formed on it, which will take place in about twenty-four hours. A little indigo added to the solution will improve it. Peach stones, cinders, heads of wheat, oats, etc., may be crystallized. The grass or grain should be gathered green, and hung in a dark place before it is crystallized.—*Ib.*

MACAROONS.—To a quarter of a pound of sweet almonds take four teaspoonsful of orange-flower water, the whites of six eggs, and one pound of sifted white sugar. Blanch the almonds, (remove the brown skin) and pound them with the orange-flower water, or some of the white of an egg; then whisk the whites of the eggs and add them gently to the almonds. It is important that these two ingredients should be carefully added, or they will "oil," or separate. Sift the sugar into the mixture until the whole forms a paste, not too stiff to drop upon white paper, which should be placed in a tin or on a plate, and the whole baked in a slow oven till done.—*Ib.*

TO COOK VEGETABLE OYSTERS.—Slice and boil in water about twenty minutes; add half as much milk, let it boil up; season with butter, salt and pepper, and serve with crackers, as you would oysters.—*Ib.*

MUTTON SAUSAGES.—Take one pound of under-done leg of mutton, six ounces of beef suet, one pint of oysters, two anchovies, and some sweet herbs. Chop all these ingredients fine and season with mace, pepper and salt; add a quarter of a pound of grated bread add two well-beaten eggs; mix it well, and pot it. Use it by rolling into balls a sausage-shape and fry them.

COTTON FROM JAVA.—Rotterdam letters mention that a sample of cotton from a new source has been received for that market. It consists of nine bales from the islands of Java, four of which were grown from New Orleans seed, and five from East Indian. The quality of the former is stated to be very satisfactory, being not inferior as regards cleanness to middle fair North American, while the report is also favorable with regard to staple and strength. The sample grown from the East Indian seed is not equal in the latter respects to that grown from New Orleans.

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

MINING ITEMS.

OWEN'S RIVER.—A recent number of the Aurora *Times* contains a brief account of the visit of a large party of prospectors from that region to the Owen's River country. It appears that the Indians are quite troublesome on portions of the route, and it is necessary for immigrants to travel in companies strong enough to resist their attacks. The settlers at different points have experienced much trouble from them. They attack small prospecting parties and interfere with mining operations. Still the valley is filling up rapidly, and will probably very soon possess a population sufficient to protect it from all such depredations. The party referred to by the *Times*, located some fine lands on Bishop's Creek, an affluent of Owen's River. They speak of the lands on the Creek as of excellent quality for agriculture—capable of producing both Cotton and Tobacco—and they confirm generally the reports that have heretofore reached us concerning the character and desirableness of this region as a farming and mining district. The *Times* says:

The Owen's River country, as our readers are doubtless aware, is on the border of Tulare county, California. The valley is described as very beautiful, and containing much rich land. Still it must not be supposed that that section is a sort of Paradise, as we have seen it pictured more than once. For miles and miles, on the journey down, everything looks desolate and uninviting. Occasionally a few acres of fine land, with its tall, rank grass, and high, wild mustard, relieve the eye. But once in the valley the scene changes for the better. Yet there are portions of that, too, which is not watered, and therefore not quite so beautiful as it is sometimes represented.

The mines are located on the White Mountain range, and are very extensive, extending a distance of many miles. A large number of claims have been located, but very little work has as yet been done. It is satisfactorily established, however, that the rock contains both gold and silver, in considerable quantities, and our informants think the country will prove rich in mineral wealth. Little or nothing is doing there now. But one claim has been opened. That belongs to the Eclipse Company. They have a tunnel in something over 100 feet, and have also run a drift some distance. Their prospects are represented as first rate. A quartz mill has been erected in the valley, and another is in process of erection. The settlers anticipate a large immigration in the spring, and then calculate to drive out the Indians and develop the resources of the country.

Emigrants continue to flow in in large numbers, considering the advanced period of the season, and when spring opens great activity is expected. A party of gentlemen left Sonora, Tuolumne county, on the 11th of November for the valley of Owen's River, with a view to permanent settlement.

CATALINA ISLAND.—Valuable discoveries of rich silver and lead ore have been made on this Island, (opposite San Pedro). The rock is said to be found in great quantities and exceedingly rich. We are informed that specimens may be seen at the store of Messrs. Castle Brothers on Front street, or at Kimball's Crushing Mill, and that the locality is easy of access so that vessels can take cargoes of the ore at mere nominal expense.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.—The *Free Press* announces indications of greater activity in quartz mining operations near the town of Mariposa, to be carried on upon a systematic plan:

"The Mariposa Company have taken possession of the vein heretofore worked by Barnett, McDermott and others, and employed the men on wages who have heretofore been working on shares. A survey of the vein and premises has been made, and it is likely that a mill will soon be in process of erection a short distance below town. Lovejoy & Co. have contracted to deliver forty thousand feet of lumber, for building purposes, just below the junction of the gulch and creek, near the residence of Mr. Bruce. It is also reported that the Company design working the vein on Missouri Gulch.

SIERRA COUNTY.—The *Democrat* of 5th inst., says:

We hear cheering accounts from the quartz diggings lying in the mountains east of Sierra Valley—more particularly those in the neighborhood of Smith's Neck. At this point, prospecting parties are excavating rock from which flattering prospects of both silver and gold are obtained. The Burnside ledge appears to be taking the lead, and stockholders seem confident that they have another Comstock.

REESE RIVER.—The various districts of this region continue to be points of much interest and attraction, notwithstanding the inclemencies of winter weather, and all the inconveniencies and privations experienced by the multitudes who have gone thither. New lodes are being discovered and a considerable amount of work done on the more valuable and promising of those previously found. We learn from the *Reveille* that "work will be prosecuted during the winter upon about fifteen ledges in Smoky Valley district, and that if the present good weather continues for a few weeks it is probable that others will commence. The Antiquarian, Great Central, Masonic Tunnel, and several others are now being worked, and in a few days operations will be commenced upon the Chieftain. About thirty of those in the valley at present will winter there." The same paper speaks of the San Antonio district as follows:

This new district is situated about one hundred and twenty-five miles due south of Austin, on the foot-hills of the range of mountains which forms the eastern boundary of Smoky Valley, at a point where they are cut by a valley which intersects Smoky at right angles. It was discovered about four weeks ago by a party of Spaniards, who were employed to prospect. Since that time about twenty-five ledges have been discovered and located, and fully seventy-five persons are there at present busily engaged in prospecting. Among the ledges which have been discovered, and from which we have been shown specimens, are the Liberty, Potomac, Bunker Hill, Susquehanna and New Hope. Assays have been made of nearly all of them, but of course always from rock taken off at the surface, as none of them have been sunk upon to any depth, and the yield has been between seven and nine hundred dollars. At the surface the ledges vary in width from four to twenty-five feet. The good yield obtained from the assays, and the fine appearance of the rock, have caused much excitement in that vicinity, and the whole country is being thoroughly prospected. A number of ranches have been taken up, and a town has been laid off called San Antonio. There is but little pine timber to be found there—as about Austin—the wood, an abundance of which is within a distance of three miles from the town site, being mostly cedar. A number of fine springs, conveniently situated, furnish a sufficient quantity of good water for drinking purposes, and within twenty-five miles is an abundance for milling and all other purposes. A number of persons intend remaining there during the winter, and prosecuting work so far as able. They will obtain their winter supply of provisions from this section.

THE AMADOR.—Near fifty men are daily employed on this ledge, stripping it, running a tunnel, etc. If this energy is continued during the winter, the Amador will, by spring, be in a very advanced stage of development, and an immense amount of rock will be ready for crushing. We are pleased to see such enterprise. If all our mines could or would exhibit such, it would require only a few months to develop to the satisfaction of all, the vast riches of this region.

QUICK WORK.—A mill already on the ground at Amador. Last Saturday the machinery for a large quartz mill arrived at San Francisco Cayon, at the mouth of which it will be erected. It belongs to a gentleman from San Francisco. Nine large ox wagons were required to haul the machinery. When the wagons arrived at the mouth of the cayon, there was no road by which they could enter, but about twenty five men being put to work, in a few hours a fine and easy grade was made. About twenty men are now at work grading and erecting the necessary timbers. If the proprietor continues to push the work forward as rapidly as he has so far, it will be but a short time before the mill will be in operation. It will do much towards the development of that region.

FLORIDA LEDGE.—The Florida has always been considered a first-class mine, but the developments of the last few days has astonished even the sanguine owners. We paid a visit to it day before yesterday, and found it to be as represented to us, exceedingly rich. The incline is now about fifty feet deep. We were yesterday shown the certificate of an assay made by Lundbom of some of the richest rock which has been recently struck in the Florida. The yield was at the rate of $7,251 34 to the ton. A small button of silver weighing 92 53-100 grains was obtained from one ounce of the rock.

MERIDIAN LEDGE.—This ledge is situated a short distance south of Upper Austin and east of the Capital ledge. It was discovered last June, and a location of one thousand feet taken up. An incline is down upon it twenty feet, at which depth the ledge is one foot wide. This rock contains a large quantity of chlorides and bromides and is undoubtedly very rich; assays have been obtained from it as high as $1,645, and some of it, worked by mill process, has yielded $500 per ton. This ledge promises a rich reward for its owners, and they intend prosecuting work vigorously. It will rank number one.

Provisions continue exceedingly abundant at Reese River; invoices in many cases selling at less than the cost of transportation.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF UTAH.—The *Camp Douglass Vidette*, in alluding to the recent mineral discoveries in that region, which have caused some excitement, has the following:

Evidences of the vast wealth concealed in the mountain ranges of this Territory, accumulate daily. In the Wasatch range on the east, and in the Oqurrh or West mountain range, silver, copper and lead have been discovered. In Bingham Canon, in the latter range, ledges of silver and copper are now being worked, and before spring both saints and soldiers will be amazed at the rich developments. On the west, at Deep Creek, at Antelope Springs, at Egan Canon and Ruby Valley, ledges of silver equal to Reese River and Washoe have been discovered, prospected, and some are being worked. On the north, at Butte Creek, placer gold mines are paying the Morrisites richly, and at Hickman's Butte a whole mountain of cinnabar has been discovered, and will be worked in the spring. Still further north, on Snake River and the Blackfoot, gold digging equal to the Boise and Bannock have been worked all summer. In fact the whole Territory is one vast deposit of rich minerals, only awaiting industry and intelligence to develop it.

Gen. Conner has issued a circular giving official publicity to the foregoing facts, and assuring miners and others of all proper facility in opening and developing the country, and of efficient protection.

WASHOE.—From the Virginia city papers we make the following extracts:

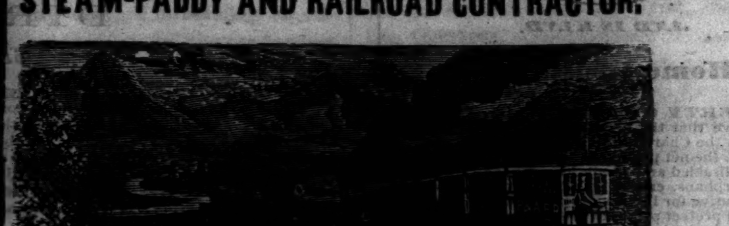
A BIG CLEAN UP.—Day before yesterday the Gould & Curry Mill cleaned up 658 pounds of retorted amalgam for one day's run. The value of this amount is about $14,000. The clean up before this one weighed 590 pounds and was worth $13,000. They have lately increased the capacity of the mill by putting in additional amalgamating machinery—heretofore they were unable to amalgamate as fast as their batteries would crush.

RICH ORE.—This morning we saw a lump of very rich silver ore at the banking house of A. B. Paul & Co. It was taken out of the Mary Ann claim, and was studded with specks of pure silver. We confess that we have not seen a finer piece of ore taken out of any claim in this district.—*Gold Hill News.*

THE OPHIR.—The Ophir Company have commenced cutting a tunnel from the Latrobe tunnel to their mine. This tunnel starts above A street and will be about 600 feet in length. It is thought that this tunnel will be completed in six months. This is counting 100 feet per month as the rate of progress of the work—this may look big, but it is not at all out of the way where the rock is of a favorable character. In a single month Mr. Wilder, superintendent of the Ophir, cut a drift 188 feet in length. This is extraordinary good work, but the rock was very easily worked. The tunnel they are running from the Latrobe will not strike their mine as deep as they have already been on it with a shaft, but will pass far enough under their lowest working level to be of great use to them as a tunnel of efflux. It will pass under their sixth or lowest working level, some 72 feet. In this level a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 93 feet, exploring the vein to a greater depth than any work on the claim. This shaft is now full of water—indeed there is so much water that it is impossible to work below the sixth level—but the new tunnel will drain it to within 21 feet of its bottom, leaving a depth of 72 feet of ore along the lead free of water. The tunnel will also be an advantage when the Company find it necessary to go below where it drains the mine, as the water need not be pumped as high by 300 feet as would otherwise be necessary—to drain their present shaft the water would only need to be raised 21 feet.



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☞ The above Houses will be conducted on Temperance Principles.

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OFFICE, No. 16 Montgomery street, opposite the Lick House jy17

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The most Economical Stove in use,

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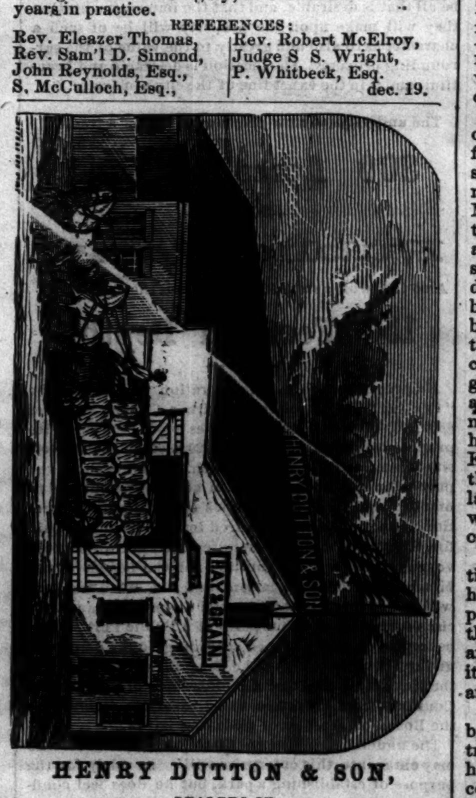
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Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

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